

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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Best wishes to Judge Loveland Munson, retired!

"Tis the short month but long on the coalbin demands.

General Joffre is going fishing—his work done. He deserves the best of luck.

Six new rear admirals have been appointed by President Wilson. Is there a Dewey among them?

The administration measures at Montpelier are doing the Graham steam roll over the opposition.

Who killed Cock Stock Market? "Not I," says the raucous chorus. It probably will turn out that the stock market just naturally committed suicide.

Among the beneficial results of the proposal to consolidate the state forestry department with the department of agriculture is the focussing of the attention of the American Forestry association on Vermont.

There is plenty of misgivings in the United States as the government in Washington renews diplomatic relations with the de facto government in Mexico City. It is a good deal like trying to get on good terms with a wasp.

During the next few days, Northfield will have the opportunity to match Edmont's 42 degrees below zero, a mark attained Tuesday night, Jan. 30, not to mention Swift Current's 40 degrees below. Off hand, we say it "can't be done."

The Times desires to call attention to the state extension school in agriculture and home economics which will be held at Berlin during the week beginning Feb. 5. There will be no less than seven instructors present during the week to present some of the subjects of most direct interest to the farmers of this vicinity. The farmers of Berlin and surrounding towns really cannot afford to miss the opportunity.

Convincing evidence of the increased cost of white paper is given by the action of the United States government in increasing the selling price for all sizes of stamped envelopes, the prices to be operative from Feb. 1. Inasmuch as the government is not trying to be a money-making concern but simply desires to make both ends meet, it is evident that the increase in the price of stamped envelopes is not due to fictitious causes.

The federal department of agriculture is of the opinion that the abandoned farms of New England will serve as a means to the solving of the high cost of living problem by offering great opportunity for the raising of various kinds of farm products. When casting about for locations for prospective farmers, the federal department of agriculture should come into northeastern Vermont, and there find a large number of farms that are abandoned. We refer especially to the territory lying between Orange and Groton, where the chances to "return to nature" are numerous if not wholly alluring. It is too bad that so much land is lying idle when there are so many people suffering for the want of just such opportunities as these abandoned farms offer.

Granting that there was a plot to assassinate Premier Lloyd George, the whole entente alliance will rejoice that the plot was nipped in the bud, because Lloyd George is the head and actuating force back of the entente's war operations. To have lost Lloyd George just as he was beginning to get the various plans started for the continuing of the warfare would have been an even greater calamity than was the loss of Lord Kitchener, the man who organized the English army but who was expected to leave to others the work of employing that army to the best advantage. Kitchener's work, thus, was virtually completed when he went down with the ill-fated warship; Lloyd George's has just begun. The death of George would have brought about such a complication that the operations of the entente would have been greatly handicapped just at the time when they should have been at their highest power. Hence there is reason for the greatly increased efforts to preserve him from harm—efforts such as the arrest of several persons on the charge of plotting the premier's death.

THE NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE WAR SITUATION.

The German reply to President Wilson's peace note is at one and the same time a confession of bitter disappointment over the failure of the negotiation to bring about the peace which Germany and her allies so earnestly desired and an admission that things have come to the final pass—Germany must deliver the last telling blow in the hope of bringing the entente allies to their knees or else treat directly for peace. All through the latter part of the conduct of the war, Germany has held that the use of unrestricted sea warfare as a club both over her enemies and over the United States, which is so virtually interested in keeping its commerce open; and

THE GERMAN REPLY THREATENING SHIPPING

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—Following is the official text of the German note, addressed to Secretary Lansing, and signed by Count von Bernstorff: Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1917.

Mr. Secretary of State:
 Your excellency was good enough to transmit to the imperial government a copy of the message which the president of the United States of America addressed to the Senate on the 23d inst. The imperial government has given it the earnest consideration which the president's statements deserve, inspired as they are by a deep sentiment of responsibility. It is highly gratifying to the imperial government to ascertain that the main tendencies of this important document correspond to the desires and principles professed by Germany. These principles especially include self-government and equality of rights for all nations. Germany would be sincerely glad if in recognition of this principle countries like Ireland and India, which do not enjoy the benefits of political independence, should now obtain their freedom. The German people also repudiate all alliances which serve to force the countries into a competition for might and to involve them in a net of intrigues. On the other hand, Germany will gladly co-operate in all efforts to prevent future wars. The freedom of the seas, being a primary condition of the free existence of nations and the peaceful intercourse between them, as well as the open door for the commerce of all nations, has always formed part of the leading principles of Germany's political program. All the more the imperial government regrets that the attitude of her enemies who are so entirely opposed to peace makes it impossible for the world at present to bring about the realization of these lofty ideals. Germany and her allies were ready to enter now into discussion of peace and had set down as basis the guaranty of existence, honor and free development of their peoples. These aims as has been expressly stated in the note of December 12, 1916, were not directed towards the destruction or annihilation of their enemies, but were according to their conviction perfectly compatible with the rights of the other nations. As to Belgium, which such a cruel and cordial sympathy is felt in the United States, the chancellor had declared only a few weeks previously that annexation had never formed part of Germany's intentions. The peace to be desired by Belgium was to provide for such conditions in that country, with which Germany desires to maintain friendly neighborly relations. Belgium should not be used again by Germany's enemies for the purpose of instigating continuous hostile intrigues. Such precautionary measures are all the more necessary, as Germany's enemies have repeatedly stated not only in speeches delivered by their leading men, but also in the statutes of the economical conference in Paris, that it is their intention to treat Germany as an enemy even after peace has been restored, but to continue their hostile attitude and especially to force a systematic economical warfare against her.

The attempt of the four allied powers to bring about peace has failed owing to the fact that they have not been able to dictate the conditions of peace. Under the pretense of following the nationalities, each of the four powers has disclosed their real aims in this way, viz.: to dismember and dishonor Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. To the wish of reconciliation they oppose the wish of destruction. They are a threat to the peace.

A new situation has thus been created which forces Germany to new decisions. Since two years and a half Germany is using her naval power for a criminal attempt to force Germany into submission by starvation. In brutal contempt of international law, the group powers led by England do not only curtail the legitimate trade of their opponents, but they also by countless measures compel neutral countries either to altogether forego every trade not agreeable to the entente powers, or to limit it according to their arbitrary decrees. The American government knows the steps which have been taken to cause England and her allies to return to the rules of international law and to respect the freedom of the seas. The English government, however, insists upon continuing its war of starvation, which does not at all affect the military power of its opponents, but compels women and children, the sick and the aged, to suffer for their country pains and privations which endanger the vitality of the nation. The British tyranny mercilessly increases the sufferings of the world, indifferent to the laws of humanity, indifferent to the protests of the neutrals whom they severely harm, indifferent even to the silent longing for peace among England's own allies. Each day of the terrible struggle causes new destruction, new sufferings. Each day shortening the war will, on both sides, preserve the life of thousands of brave soldiers and be a benefit to mankind.

The imperial government could not justify before its own conscience before the German people and before history the neglect of any means destined to bring about the end of the war. Like the president of the United States, the imperial government had hoped to reach this goal by negotiations. After the attempts to come to an understanding with the entente powers have been answered by the latter with the announcement of an intensified continuation of the war, the imperial government—in order to serve the welfare of mankind in a higher sense and not to wrong its own people—is now compelled to continue the fight for existence, again forced upon it, with the full employment of all the weapons which are at its disposal.

Sincerely trusting that the people and the government of the United States will understand the motives for this decision and its necessity, the imperial government hopes that the United States may view the new situation from the lofty height of impartiality and assist, on their part, to prevent further misery and unavoidable sacrifice of human life. Enclosing two memoranda regarding the details of the contemplated military measures at sea, I remain, etc., (Signed) J. Bernstorff.

WHERE GERMAN BLOW WILL FALL

Berlin, Feb. 1 (by wireless to Sayville).—The annex to the German note specifies those areas of the seas wherein unrestricted naval warfare will be prosecuted. The barred zones comprise the waters within certain limitations around Great Britain, France, Italy, and in the eastern Mediterranean. All sea traffic therein will be forthwith opposed, the annex says. It then goes on to say: Neutral ships plying within the barred zones to do so at their own risk. Although precautions are being taken to secure neutral ships which on Feb. 1 are on the way to ports in the barred zones, during an appropriate delay, yet it is urgently to be advised that they should be warned and directed to other routes by all means available.

Neutral ships lying in ports of the "barred" zones can with the same safety abandon the barred zones if they sail before Feb. 5 and take the shortest route into the open district.

"Traffic of regular American passenger steamers can go on unmolested if:—
 "A—Falmouth is taken as the port of destination, and, if,
 "B—In the going and return journey the Scilly islands, as well as the point 50 degrees north, 20 degrees west, be steered on. Along this route no German mines will be laid.

"C—If steamers on this journey bear the following special signal signs which only they will be permitted to display in American ports: A coating of paint on the ship's hull and the superstructure in vertical stripes three metres broad, alternating white and red, on every mast a large flag of checkered white and red, on the stern the American national flag; during darkness the national flag and the coat of arms to be as easily recognized as possible from a distance; and the ships must be completely and brightly illuminated.

"D—If only one steamer runs each week in each direction, arriving at Falmouth on Sundays, leaving Falmouth on Wednesdays.

"E—Guarantees and assurances are given by the American government that these steamers carry no contraband (according to the German list of contraband).

"F—Two copies of maps on which the barred zones are outlined are added."

now she has decided to resort to the use of that club with all the ferocity that growing despair forces into her. It is not due wholly to President Wilson's efforts on behalf of recognition of international rules that Germany has kept herself in restraint so long, but it is due



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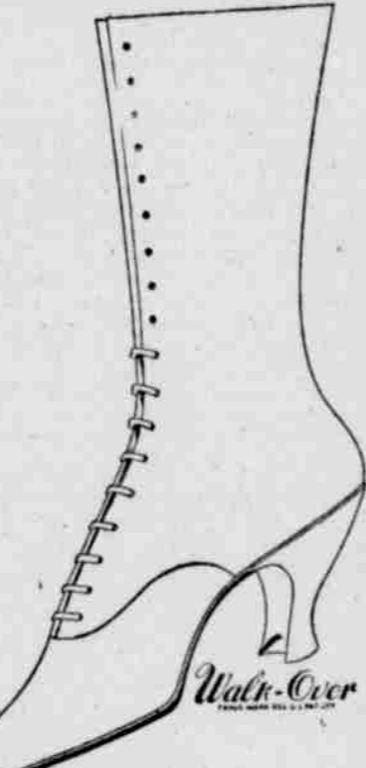
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in great part to the belief in Germany that the central powers could whip the entente allies without resorting to the last means at the disposal of Germany. The developments of the last year have shown Germany that she could not win the war by reasonable adherence to the international rules of conduct. Now comes the climax. One last furious effort to bring Great Britain to the position of peace suppliant. If it fails, Germany knows the game is up. It is up to the United States to sit tight. There may be a "verge of war" for us but we need not fall over the edge. The days of "strict accountability" are passed, only in so far as that high-sounding phrase might be applied to the severance of relations between the United States and Germany. The government need go no further than that. Indeed, the country would not approve if the government should attempt to go further than that.

MONTPELIER

Fire Damaged House at Corner of Loomis and Jay Streets.

Damage of several hundred dollars in the house owned by Dr. F. E. Steele at the corner of Jay and Loomis streets and occupied by W. A. Claffin was caused by a fire which started in the kitchen about 4:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Claffin rang in the alarm from box 54 near the high school building and the department worked for over an hour before it succeeded in subduing the fire, which existed in the partitions. The fire probably started from an overheated chimney and it proved difficult to get at. Most of the damage was done by smoke and water.

At the annual meeting of the incorporators and directors of the Montpelier Home for the Aged the following officers were re-elected: President, C. D. Keith; vice-president, Mrs. C. P. Pitkin; secretary, Maurice Dewey; treasurer, Dr. E. A. Colton.

Mrs. George Anderson has returned from Charlestown, N. H., where she was called last week by the death of a relative.

Jason Lee, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Jason B. Bailey, died Tuesday at the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Templeton. Private funeral services will be held to-day.

C. J. Cookson and E. A. Harris, officials of the Tenney company, are in Boston for a week on business connected with the concern which they represented.

Mrs. L. C. Moody left yesterday for Florida, being joined at Burlington by Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Churchill of Morris-town. They will spend the remainder of the winter at Jacksonville, Fla.

H. R. Chapin of Middlesex, president of the Vermont Maple Sugar Makers' association, held a conference yesterday afternoon at the Montpelier house with other officers and members of the association to discuss co-operative sugar marketing. Commissioner of Agriculture Brigham met with the sugar makers.

H. J. M. Jones of East State street has gone to New York City on business in the interests of the Jones Brothers' Granite company.

Bert Tucker of State street is in Marshfield, where his father, Almon Tucker, died yesterday morning at the age of 65 years. Death was due to pneumonia, although Mr. Tucker had been in ill health for several years. The funeral was held this morning at ten o'clock.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Orange County Telephone Meeting.

Editor, Times: Will the stockholders of the Orange County Telephone company please notice the special meeting to be held at Chelsea, Tuesday, Feb. 6?

You will notice the directors have some telephones which cost them less than \$11 each, which they wish now to sell to the company for \$13.95 each, and to buy our phones for \$7.75, and to charge higher rents, so that by March, 1920, the company will own all the telephones and our wire to the main line. Remember, it was the last one that broke the camel's back, and add the last one now.

SOLDIER TRUCK GARDENS

Are a Feature of the Landscape on Western War Front.

French front, Feb. 1.—Like the stage-driver who spent his monthly day off in riding on an omnibus, the French soldier when released for a short repose from digging and guarding trenches passes most of his time digging and hoeing truck gardens.

All along the French front, around the depots and the cantonments and even about the dugouts, the Associated Press correspondent has seen admirably laid out truck gardens. At the beginning of the new year there were 5,622 of these plots under cultivation by French soldiers, and the produce of these plots for the past year is valued by the army authorities at 13,000,000 francs at wholesale prices.

Nearly everywhere good results have been obtained and passing through the country parallel with the trenches the correspondent saw on all sides well tended and flourishing beds of cabbage, Brussels sprouts, lettuce, leeks and other green stuff. Not only, however, are vegetables of all kinds grown by the men, but in some cases the soldiers have initiated small breeding establishments for the raising of domestic animals and often while shells are whistling overhead the chorus is joined by squealing hogs and cackling and quacking hens, geese and ducks in the stytes and runs erected by the soldiers.

WILLIAMSTOWN

Regular meeting of I. O. O. F., No. 64, next Friday evening, Feb. 2, for practice.

Mrs. H. B. Houghton of Barre is visiting her sister, Mrs. Heman Smith.

The preacher to-night in the Congregational church will be the pastor, Rev. John Irons. On Friday evening Rev. Stanley F. Blomfield of Montpelier will speak on "The Billy Sunday Campaign as Viewed by a Newspaper Man." Come and hear him. It will interest you.

Mrs. Lucy A. Whitney, who went to the Barre City hospital last week, underwent an operation there last Monday, Jan. 29, and is reported to be getting along well.

Dennis Trombly, who lately sold his farm to Orrin C. Holt, has moved to the home of his wife's parents, which is on a farm near Nashua, N. H. His father-in-law lately suffered a shock which left him in bad shape, and the younger people are needed to take care of the farm.

George H. Brigham, now in Petrograd, Russia, in the interest of the Jones & Lamson Machine Co. of Springfield, has not been heard from since about the middle of December last. No alarm is felt as yet, as mails are always slow from that country and under present conditions would be even slower.

During the 10 days from Jan. 21 to 31, a count of the mail handled at the local station showed that a total of 206 pouches and sacks were handled beside 13 outside pieces.

George T. Colby went to Barre yesterday to get the horses lately bought in Canada and found them in good condition. One pair was left in Barre, a single in South Barre as a mate and one pair was brought to town.

Further cases of measles have appeared in the families of Onorato Molinari and Mrs. Musette Seaver.

MORETOWN

F. E. Johnson was confined to his home last week by illness.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Russell and daughter, Lillian, of Montpelier spent the week end at B. F. Griffith's.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Brown and daughter, Dorothy, of East Moretown, visited at G. W. Bulkley's Sunday.

The ladies' aid served a supper at the church dining room Wednesday evening.

Miss Marion Willis returned to Worcester, Mass., Monday after a week's visit at the Goss homestead.

There was no school in the primary room Monday, owing to the illness of the teacher.

Mrs. E. E. Neill, who was a guest of her nephew, A. J. Neill, returned to her home in Randolph Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Griffith visited relatives in Waterbury Tuesday.

Miss Ruth Newton is assisting in the home of A. C. Child. Mrs. Child continues to improve.

Miss Ruth Newton was pleasantly surprised Saturday evening when a number of her friends gathered at her home in honor of her 16th birthday. Refreshments were served and a pleasant time enjoyed by all.

The prize speaking contest at town hall Friday evening was attended by a full house. The exercises were opened by the primary school giving the flag salute. There were also piano solos by Dorothea Ward, which were finely rendered. The prizes were awarded as follows: For girls in the upper grades, Estelle Neill, first; Ruth Kibby, second; for boys, James Goodheart, first, William Clark, second. In the lower grades, the first prize for girls was won by Ruth Flint, and the second by Marion Child; for boys, Paul Taplin, first; and Frank Cashen, second. After the entertainment a social hour was passed, music being furnished by Buzzell's orchestra for promenade.

Which Shall it Be?

Which shall it be, pleasure for to-day or security for the future? Every man faces that question sooner or later. Will you have all the luxuries that you can pay for now, or will you save money to make your future happier and more prosperous? Will you take the easy course, or will you do what you know every man ought to do—save money? It is a serious question for you and your family. This bank offers you its services and four per cent interest, compounded semi-annually. Please consider this an invitation to come in and open an account with any amount of money that you can conveniently spare. We hope to have the pleasure of seeing you soon.

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HOPES TO FIND ALL WELL.

Shackleton is Going to Hunt for Mackintosh Party.

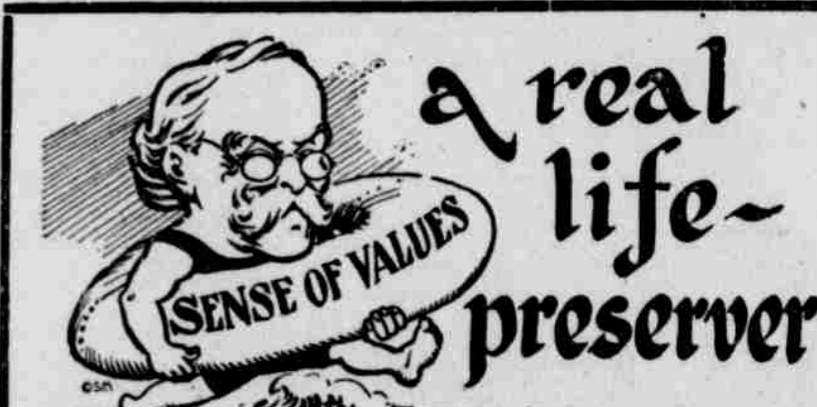
Dunedin, New Zealand, Feb. 1.—The fate of Captain Aeneas A. Mackintosh and nine of the crew of the Aurora, one of the vessels of the Shackleton Antarctic expedition, who have not been heard from since May 6, 1915, will soon be known. Sir Ernest Shackleton, who sailed from Port Chalmers on Dec. 21, said he was hopeful of finding the members of the marooned Mackintosh party all well, but he realized that they have been exposed to grave dangers and he could not conceal his anxiety about them.

Sir Ernest is proceeding to the rescue of the Aurora, the same vessel moored in a blizzard in Ross sea two years ago. These men have had no means of knowing that Sir Ernest's part of the expedition which was to have crossed the southern ice cap from the Weddell sea, failed because their ship, the Endurance, was crushed in the ice. Ignorant of this, it is possible that the Mackintosh party divided and some of its members proceeded toward the pole to cache provisions for Shackleton's party, or have gone on in search of him because of anxiety over his non-appearance.

If there has been a division of the Mackintosh party in this manner, it will render the rescue much more difficult, for it will mean that the Aurora will not only have to get through the ice in Ross sea and reach the spot where the men were last seen, but Sir Ernest will

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